

Effectiveness of interventions designed to reduce the use of imaging for low-back pain: a systematic review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Rates of imaging for low-back pain are high and are associated with increased health care costs and radiation exposure as well as potentially poorer patient outcomes. We conducted a systematic review to investigate the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing the use of imaging for low-back pain.

Methods: We searched MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials from the earliest records to June 23, 2014. We included randomized controlled trials, controlled clinical trials and interrupted time series studies that assessed interventions designed to reduce the use of imaging in any clinical setting, including primary, emergency and specialist care. Two independent reviewers extracted data and assessed risk of bias. We used raw data on imaging rates to calculate summary statistics. Study heterogeneity prevented meta-analysis.

Results: A total of 8500 records were identified through the literature search. Of the 54

potentially eligible studies reviewed in full, 7 were included in our review. Clinical decision support involving a modified referral form in a hospital setting reduced imaging by 36.8% (95% confidence interval [CI] 33.2% to 40.5%). Targeted reminders to primary care physicians of appropriate indications for imaging reduced referrals for imaging by 22.5% (95% CI 8.4% to 36.8%). Interventions that used practitioner audits and feedback, practitioner education or guideline dissemination did not significantly reduce imaging rates. Lack of power within some of the included studies resulted in lack of statistical significance despite potentially clinically important effects.

Interpretation: Clinical decision support in a hospital setting and targeted reminders to primary care doctors were effective interventions in reducing the use of imaging for low-back pain. These are potentially low-cost interventions that would substantially decrease medical expenditures associated with the management of low-back pain.

Competing interests: Mark Hancock has received research grants from GlaxoSmithKline and Pfizer. Chris Maher has received research grants from GlaxoSmithKline, Pfizer, WorkCover of New South Wales, Motor Accidents Authority of New South Wales, Motor Accidents Insurance Commission of Queensland, New South Wales Health, WorkCover of South Australia, WorkSafe Victoria and the Transport Accident Commission of Victoria, Australia; he is involved in the PEDro project (Physiotherapy Evidence Database), which is supported by several organizations (www.pedro.org.au/english/supporters/); and he received a fee to review education material from GlaxoSmithKline. No other competing interests were declared.

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Current evidence-based clinical practice guidelines recommend against the routine use of imaging in patients presenting with low-back pain.^{1–3} Despite this, imaging rates remain high,^{4,5} which indicates poor concordance with these guidelines.^{6,7}

Unnecessary imaging for low-back pain has been associated with poorer patient outcomes, increased radiation exposure and higher health care costs.⁸ No short- or long-term clinical benefits have been shown with routine imaging of the low back, and the diagnostic value of incidental imaging findings remains uncertain.^{9–12} A 2008 systematic review found that imaging accounted for 7% of direct costs associated with low-back pain, which in 1998 translated to more than US\$6 billion in the United States and £114 million in the United Kingdom.¹³ Current costs are likely to be substantially higher, with an esti-

mated 65% increase in spine-related expenditures between 1997 and 2005.¹⁴

Various interventions have been tried for reducing imaging rates among people with low-back pain. These include strategies targeted at the practitioner such as guideline dissemination,^{15–17} education workshops,^{18,19} audit and feedback of imaging use,^{7,20,21} ongoing reminders⁷ and clinical decision support.^{22–24} It is unclear which, if any, of these strategies are effective.²⁵ We conducted a systematic review to investigate the effectiveness of interventions designed to reduce imaging rates for the management of low-back pain.

Methods

We designed the review protocol based on guidelines produced by the Cochrane Effective Practice and Organisation of Care (EPOC) Re-

view Group²⁶ and the PRISMA statement.²⁷ The review protocol was registered with PROSPERO (www.crd.york.ac.uk/PROSPERO; registration no. CRD42013005842).

Data sources and inclusion criteria

We searched MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials from the earliest records to June 23, 2014. The search terms we used related to low-back pain, diagnostic imaging, interventions and study design, appropriately modified for each database (details of the search strategies appear in Appendix 1, available at www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.141183/-/DC1). We also conducted forward and backward tracking of citations in the studies identified by the search that were reviewed in full and in any relevant review articles.

Studies were eligible if they assessed patients with low-back pain using an intervention designed to reduce the use of imaging in any clinical setting, including primary, emergency and specialist care. Included study designs were randomized controlled trials (RCTs), controlled clinical trials and interrupted time series studies. We included interrupted time series studies only if they had at least 3 individual data-collection points before and after the intervention²⁶ to allow calculation of linear trend lines. Controlled before–after studies were not considered to provide sufficiently robust evidence owing to the possibility of inherent differences between study groups.²⁸ The comparator could include any other intervention, usual care or no intervention. The outcome had to be measured as either rates of imaging or counts of the number of images, and the imaging modality could be plain radiography, computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). We excluded studies that reported imaging of the “back” or “spine” because they were not considered sufficiently specific. We included only studies written in English.

Study selection

One of us (H.J.J.) reviewed the titles of the retrieved articles and excluded clearly irrelevant ones. Two of us (H.J.J. and M.J.H.) independently reviewed the titles and abstracts of the remaining articles for inclusion. Finally, we all worked in pairs to independently assess the full-text versions of potentially eligible articles for final inclusion in the review. Disagreements that could not be resolved by discussion between a pair of reviewers were arbitrated by a third reviewer.

Data extraction and quality assessment

Two of us (H.J.J., M.J.H. or S.D.F.) independently extracted the data from each included

study and performed a risk-of-bias assessment. The form used to collect data was modified from the EPOC data collection checklist²⁶ and piloted before use on an included study. Discrepancies between collected data were discussed, and disagreements were resolved through consultation with a third reviewer. The risk-of-bias assessment was performed as outlined in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions²⁹ with validated modifications based on the EPOC guidelines.²⁶ Risk of bias for RCTs and interrupted time series studies was assessed separately with the use of different criteria. Assessment of the reliability of the primary outcome measure was affected by the patient population defined in the study (patients with low-back pain or patients presenting with any complaint) and whether the total number of patients assessed was reported.

Data synthesis and analysis

The primary outcome was imaging for low-back pain. In studies that assessed different types of imaging modalities separately, outcomes were reported according to imaging type (e.g., radiography, CT or MRI). Secondary outcomes included health outcomes and patient satisfaction with care. We collected data on health outcomes and patient satisfaction only from studies that also reported on use of imaging.

We assessed the homogeneity of the studies to determine if pooling of data and meta-analysis were appropriate. Homogeneity of study design, type of intervention, patient characteristics (presenting condition), clinical setting (primary or secondary care) and outcome measure were determined necessary for pooling data across studies.

For RCTs, raw primary outcome data were extracted where available and summary statistics were calculated. Risk ratios and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated for dichotomous outcomes, and the percentage mean difference in the change scores³⁰ with 95% CIs were calculated for continuous outcomes. Variation inflation factors could not be calculated from the available raw data, and these studies could not be adjusted for clustering. Therefore, originally reported effect sizes (adjusted for clustering) and 95% CIs were also presented to capture this variance.

For interrupted time series studies, outcome data were extracted and summary statistics were calculated. Before–after analysis was performed by means of calculating the mean difference and 95% CIs between mean values before and after the intervention. Time series regression analysis was performed, as described by Ramsay and colleagues,³¹ to reduce bias associated with before–

after analysis. Two measures of effect size were calculated with 95% CIs: the change in slope of the regression lines and the change in estimated outcome measure at the first time point after the intervention.

Secondary outcome data, where available, were calculated in a similar fashion to primary outcome data.

Results

Study characteristics

We identified 8488 records through the electronic database search. A further 12 records were found through forward and backward tracking of citations in the 42 studies identified by the search that were reviewed in full. Of the 54 studies reviewed in full, 47 were excluded (Figure 1). Common reasons for exclusion included lack of a specific intervention designed to reduce imaging rates, lack of data on imaging rates and study designs that did not meet the inclusion criteria. One study³¹ was excluded because it reanalyzed the same data as another included study.⁷

The characteristics of the included studies are depicted in Table 1. The studies comprised 5 cluster RCTs^{7,18–21} and 2 interrupted time series studies.^{17,24} One trial was performed in a hospital setting²⁴ with the remainder in primary care. The interventions investigated in the studies were divided into 4 categories: clinical decision support and targeted reminders,^{7,24} audit and feedback,^{7,20,21} practitioner education^{18,19} and postal guideline dissemination.¹⁷ The control groups either had no intervention^{19–21} or received dissemination of clinical guidelines.^{7,18} Outcome measures varied between studies. Two studies^{19,20} enrolled patients presenting to primary care with low-back pain and reported whether they received imaging (yes or no). Two other studies^{7,18} enrolled primary care clinics into the study and reported imaging expressed as rates (low-back imaging per 1000 patients seen); in these 2 studies, imaging rates were not confined to patients presenting with low-back pain. Three studies^{17,21,24} reported imaging counts that were not confined to patients presenting with low-back pain; the total number of patients presenting for care was not reported.

Risk-of-bias assessment

Findings from the risk-of-bias assessment are summarized in Table 2. All of the RCTs reported using adequate randomization and allocation procedures and objective outcome measures. However, they were unable to blind the practitioners involved in the study.

Across all studies, we considered the primary outcome measure to be reliable in the 2 studies

reporting on imaging among low-back pain patients only.^{19,20} The studies reporting on rates per 1000 patients presenting with any complaint^{7,18} were considered to have outcome measures of uncertain reliability. Those reporting counts of imaging^{17,21,24} were considered to have unreliable outcome measures.

Effectiveness of interventions

The results of the included studies are summarized in Table 3. No 2 studies exhibited sufficient similarity in intervention type, study design and outcome measure to allow meta-analysis to be performed.

Clinical decision support and targeted reminders

These types of interventions appeared to produce the largest reductions in imaging.^{7,24} The interrupted time series study by Baker and colleagues²⁴ investigated a clinical decision support consisting of a modified referral form that allowed only 3 guideline-appropriate indications

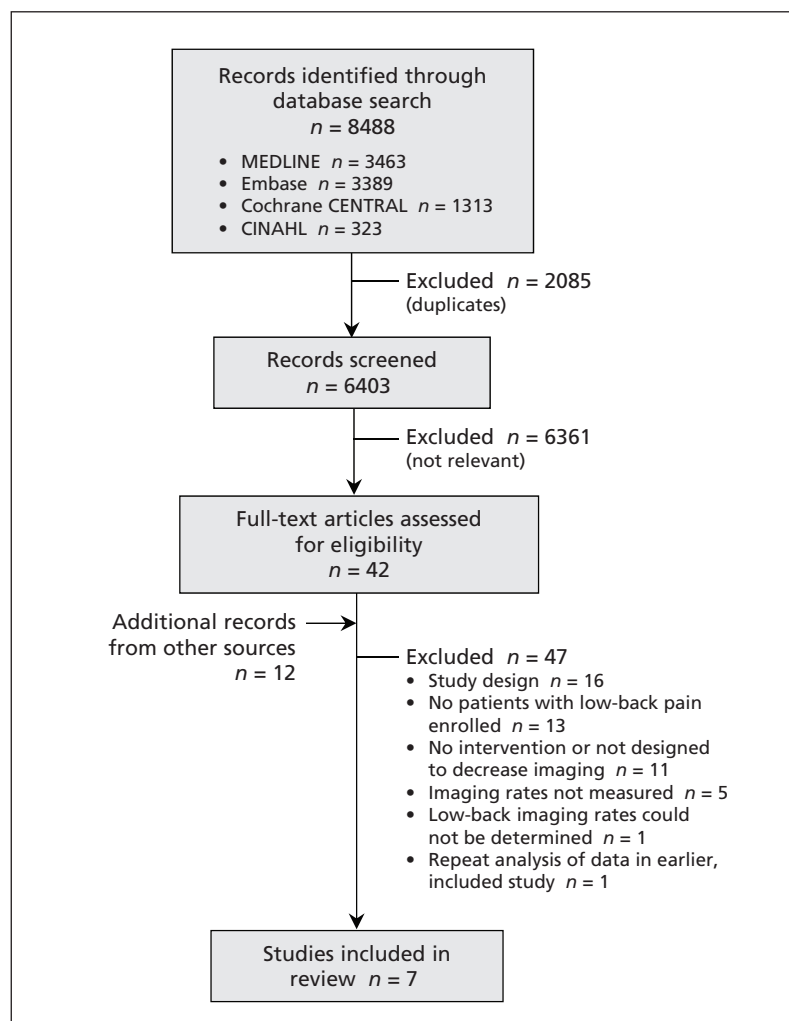


Figure 1: Selection of studies for the systematic review.

for imaging.²⁴ Although time series regression analysis was not performed in the original study, we were able to conduct it with the data reported. We found a statistically significant decrease in the absolute change in referrals in the month after implementation of the new forms (absolute change -44.3 , 95% CI -48.7 to -39.9), equivalent to a decrease in imaging of 36.8% (95% CI 33.2% to 40.5%). The associated change in slope of the regression lines exhibited wide 95% CIs, which made it unclear whether the initial decrease in imaging referrals would be maintained over time (change in slope 1.99, 95% CI -2.1 to 6.1). The total number of presenting patients was not reported, which limited the strength of these findings.

An intervention using targeted reminders was investigated by Eccles and colleagues.⁷ A short educational message promoting correct imaging practices was attached to all reports of lumbar spine imaging sent to practitioners during the intervention period.⁷ After adjustment for clustering, the authors found a statistically significant absolute change in imaging of -1.5 radiographs per 1000 patients (95% CI -2.5 to -0.6) from

6.8 radiographs per 1000 patients in the control group; this change was equivalent to a reduction in imaging of 22.5% (95% CI 8.4% to 36.8%).

Audit and feedback

Audit and feedback interventions were associated with variable results. Audit and feedback involved collection of previous data on imaging referral rates and feedback of that information to practitioners in the intervention group. Kerry and colleagues²¹ provided feedback on individual practice referral rates at the start of the intervention period only. They found a 20% (95% CI 3% to 37%) reduction in imaging after the intervention compared with the control group, which received no feedback. However, the total number of presenting patients was not reported, which limited the strength of the finding.

Eccles and colleagues⁷ provided feedback on routine referral rate data at the start of the intervention period and 6 months later. After adjusting for clustering, they found no significant change in imaging rates in the intervention group compared with the control group, which received guideline dissemination.

Table 1: Characteristics of studies included in the systematic review

Study	Intervention	Control	Clinical setting	Patients	Outcome measure
Cluster RCT					
Eccles et al. ⁷	1. Audit and feedback 2. Reminders 3. Both	Guideline dissemination	243 general practices	All patients with any clinical presentation (no. not reported)	Imaging rate per 1 000 patients
French et al. ¹⁸	Practitioner education*	Guideline dissemination	92 general practices	152 942 (77 716 intervention, 75 226 control) with any clinical presentation	Imaging rate per 1 000 patients
Dey et al. ¹⁹	Practitioner education* with guidelines on secondary care referral	No intervention	23 general practices	2 187 (1 049 intervention, 1 138 control) with acute low-back pain	Imaging rate (%) among patients with low-back pain
Schectman et al. ²⁰	1. Practitioner education with audit and feedback 2. Patient education 3. Both	No intervention	14 general practices	4 066 (2 020 baseline year, 2 046 study year) with acute low-back pain	Imaging rate (%) among patients with low-back pain
Kerry et al. ²¹	Guideline dissemination with audit and feedback	No intervention	69 general practices	All patients with any clinical presentation (no. not reported)	No. of imaging referrals
Interrupted time series					
Matowe et al. ¹⁷	Guideline dissemination	NA	87 general practices	All patients with any clinical presentation (no. not reported)	No. of imaging referrals
Baker et al. ²⁴	Clinical decision support†	NA	Hospital	All patients with any clinical presentation (no. not reported)	No. of imaging referrals

Note: NA = not applicable, RCT = randomized controlled trial.
 *Face-to-face workshop that included guideline dissemination and implementation strategies.
 †Introduction of new imaging referral form, requiring categorization of low-back pain for appropriate referral.

In the study by Schectman and colleagues,²⁰ practitioners in the intervention group attended an education session and received individual feedback about their clinical performance at the start of the intervention period and 6 months later; those in the control group received no intervention. The analysis did not adjust for clustering. A statistically significant decrease in imaging was not shown compared with the control group.

Practitioner education

No evidence of effectiveness was shown for interventions that involved face-to-face education sessions between primary care doctors and an educational team. Dey and colleagues,¹⁹ after adjusting for between-cluster variance, showed a 1.4% (95% CI -4.1% to 6.8%) increase in imaging compared with the control group, which received no intervention.

French and colleagues¹⁸ compared practitioner education with guideline dissemination. After adjusting for clustering, they found a 17% decrease in radiographs (incident rate ratio [IRR] 0.8, 95% CI 0.6 to 1.1) and an 8% decrease in CT scans (IRR 0.9, 95% CI 0.7 to 1.3). However, the associated 95% CIs failed to show statistical significance.

Guideline dissemination

No evidence of effectiveness was shown for postal dissemination of guidelines as an intervention. Guideline dissemination was assessed

as the primary intervention only by Matowe and colleagues¹⁷ and involved the postal distribution of current clinical guidelines to the intervention group. Time series regression analysis failed to show statistically significant findings in either the absolute change in referrals in the first month after the intervention or in the sustained effect of the intervention over time.

Effect on secondary outcomes

The studies by Dey and colleagues¹⁹ and Schectman and colleagues²⁰ were the only ones that reported on health outcomes, including prescribed sickness certificates, prescribed medication and referral to secondary care. The results are summarized in Appendix 2 (available at www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.141183/-DC1). The only statistically significant effect was shown with the use of practitioner education as an intervention.¹⁹ After adjustment for cluster variance, Dey and colleagues found a 12.2% (95% CI 2.8% to 21.6%) increase in the number of patients in the intervention group being referred to physiotherapy or to educational programs at the back clinic. The increase in these referrals was considered to be a positive effect of the intervention.

Interpretation

Our systematic review showed that the use of imaging for low-back pain was significantly reduced with interventions involving clinical deci-

Table 2: Risk-of-bias assessment of studies included in the systematic review

Cluster RCT	Adequate randomization	Allocation concealment	Blinding of patients	Blinding of practitioners	Blinding of outcome assessors	Complete outcome data reported*	Incomplete outcome data addressed	Free of selective outcome reporting	Baseline group similarity	Reliable primary outcome measures	Control group unlikely to receive intervention	Free of other bias
Eccles et al. ⁷	Y	Y	NA	N	Y	Y	NA	Y	N	U	Y	Y
Dey et al. ¹⁹	Y	Y	NA	N	Y	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y
French et al. ¹⁸	Y	Y	NA	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Y
Kerry et al. ²¹	Y	Y	NA	N	Y	U	U	Y	U	N	Y	Y
Schectman et al. ²⁰	Y	Y	NA	N	Y	Y	NA	U	N	Y	Y	N
Interrupted time series	Blinding of outcome assessors	Intervention independent to other changes over time	Same data collection sources/methods before and after intervention	Rationale given for no. of data collection points	Complete data collection reported*	Incomplete data collection addressed	Free of selective outcome reporting	Data analyzed appropriately	Shape of intervention effect specified	Reliable primary outcome measures	Free of other bias	
Matowe et al. ¹⁷	Y	U	Y	N	Y	NA	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Baker et al. ²⁴	Y	U	Y	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	Y	

Note: N = no, NA = not applicable, RCT = randomized controlled trial, U = uncertain, Y = yes.
*Outcome measures obtained for more than 80% of participants (medical practitioners).

sion support (36.8% reduction in a hospital setting) and targeted reminders (22.5% reduction in a primary care setting). However, because of the small number of studies evaluating these inter-

ventions, the results should be interpreted with caution. Practitioner audit and feedback showed a statistically significant reduction of 20% in imaging in one study; however, a similar interven-

Table 3: Results from studies

Study	Comparison	Imaging type	Events, n/N		Outcome measure, % of patients or rate per 1 000		Risk ratio (95% CI)*†	Effect (95% CI) with adjustment for clustering reported in original study
			Intervention group	Control group	Intervention group	Control group		
Cluster RCT								
<i>Dichotomous outcomes</i>								
Dey et al. ¹⁹	Practitioner education v. no intervention	Lumbar spine radiography	158/1 049	156/1 138	15.1%	13.7%	1.1 (0.9 to 1.4)	Risk difference‡ 1.4% (–4.1% to 6.8%)
Schechtman et al. ²⁰	Audit + feedback v. no intervention	Lumbar spine radiography	112/588	98/544	19.0%	18.0%	1.1 (0.8 to 1.4)	Not reported
		Lumbar spine CT or MRI	33/588	39/544	5.6%	7.1%	0.8 (0.5 to 1.2)	Not reported
French et al. ¹⁸	Practitioner education v. guideline dissemination	Lumbar spine radiography	643/77 716	768/75 226	8.3 per 1 000	10.2 per 1 000	0.8 (0.7 to 0.9)	IRR† 0.8 (0.6 to 1.1)
		Lumbar spine CT	474/77 716	496/75 226	6.1 per 1 000	6.6 per 1 000	0.9 (0.8 to 1.1)	IRR† 0.9 (0.7 to 1.3)
Eccles et al. ⁷	Audit + feedback v. guideline dissemination	Lumbar spine radiography	NR	NR	6.0 per 1 000	6.8 per 1 000	0.9 (NC)	Absolute change‡ in rate –0.07 (–1.3 to 0.9)
	Reminders v. guideline dissemination	Lumbar spine radiography	NR	NR	5.1 per 1 000	6.8 per 1 000	0.8 (NC)	Absolute change‡ in rate –1.5 (–2.5 to –0.6)
	Reminders + audit + feedback v. guideline dissemination	Lumbar spine radiography	NR	NR	5.2 per 1 000	6.8 per 1 000	0.8 (NC)	No effect (no numeric data reported)
<i>Continuous outcomes</i>								
Kerry et al. ²¹	Audit + feedback v. no intervention	–	–	–	NR	NR	–	Percentage mean difference§ in change score: –20% (3% to 37%)
Study	Intervention		Mean no. of referrals per month before intervention		Absolute change in referrals in first month after intervention (95% CI)§¶		Change in slope of linear trend line from before to after intervention (95% CI)¶¶	
Interrupted time series								
Matowe et al. ¹⁷	Guideline dissemination		147.7		–7.7 (–24.7 to 40.2)		0.0 (–1.8 to 1.8)	
Baker et al. ²⁴	Clinical decision support		120.3		–44.3 (–48.7 to –39.9)		2.0 (–2.1 to 6.1)	
<p>Note: CI = confidence interval, CT = computed tomography, IRR = incident rate ratio, MRI = magnetic resonance imaging, NC = not calculated because of lack of data presented in original study, NR = not reported, RCT = randomized controlled trial. *Analysis based on extracted raw data, not adjusted for clustering. †Value less than 1 represents a decrease in imaging in the intervention group compared with the control. §Negative value represents a decrease in imaging in the intervention group compared with the control. ‡Positive value indicates a sustained effect of the intervention over time. ¶¶Time series regression analysis.</p>								

tion in 2 other studies had no statistically significant effect. Practitioner education and guideline dissemination did not seem to be effective strategies for reducing imaging for low-back pain.

In a previous systematic review, French and colleagues²⁵ assessed the effect of interventions aimed at improving appropriate imaging of the lumbar spine for any musculoskeletal condition. The broad nature of the research question did not allow for the targeted focus on low-back pain presented in our review. Furthermore, the search strategy was completed in June 2007, and therefore a more recent search into this area was warranted. French and colleagues²⁵ found that no firm conclusions could be drawn with respect to the most effective type of intervention. However, they grouped studies by study design rather than by intervention type, and the statistically significant results associated with clinical decision support and reminder interventions were not detected. The authors also concluded that distribution of education materials did not seem to be an effective strategy to reduce imaging for low-back pain.

Limitations

The main limitation of our review is the number and quality of included studies. Only 7 studies met our inclusion criteria, and study homogeneity was insufficient to allow meta-analysis. Lack of sufficient power within the included studies resulted in lack of statistical significance despite apparent effect sizes of clinical importance. Four of the studies^{7,17,18,20} showed reductions in imaging between 10%–20% but did not show statistical significance owing to wide 95% CIs. We included only English-language literature; however, screening of English abstracts of the non-English articles retrieved through the literature search showed that no relevant studies were excluded in the selection process because of this criterion. Only one of us performed the initial screening of article titles; however, only titles that were clearly irrelevant to the topic were excluded. Hence, this limitation is unlikely to have an impact on the conclusions of our review.

The predetermined inclusion criteria were selected to increase the validity of findings. We excluded a cluster RCT performed in 1993 that assessed guideline distribution³² because it reported imaging rates without distinguishing between imaging of the low back and imaging of the spine. The authors found a statistically significant decrease in referrals for imaging of the spine (risk ratio 0.7, 95% CI 0.5 to 0.95); however, they did not account for clustering in the initial analysis, which decreased the validity of the result. We excluded 2 controlled before–after studies^{33,15} because of study design. One study assessed clinical decision sup-

port in a hospital outpatient clinic and found a statistically significant decrease in imaging in the intervention group.³³ The other assessed guideline distribution with audit and feedback and found no statistically significant results.¹⁵ These results are consistent with those found in our review.

Conclusion

Clinical decision support involving a modified referral form in a hospital setting and targeted reminders to primary care doctors of appropriate indications for imaging were interventions that significantly decreased the use of imaging for low-back pain by 36.8% and 22.5%, respectively. These strategies are potentially low-cost interventions that would substantially decrease medical expenditures associated with the management of low-back pain.

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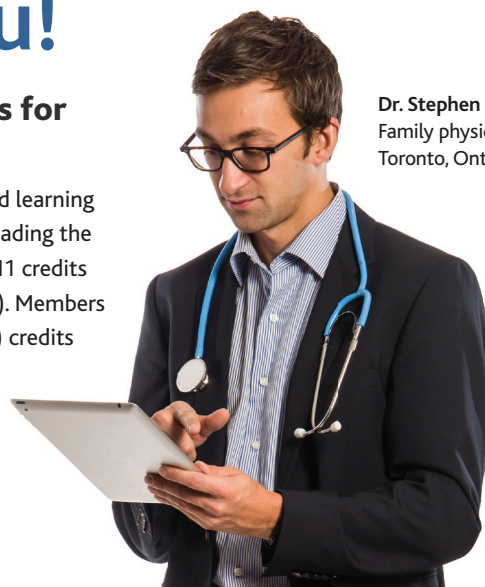
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